

§ 1435.3

7 CFR Ch. XIV (1-1-04 Edition)

number of pounds of such sugar by 1.07. Sugar derived from sugarcane and testing 92 sugar degrees or more by the polariscope shall be translated into terms of raw value in the following manner: raw value = $\{[(\text{actual degree of polarization} - 92) \times 0.0175] + 0.93\} \times \text{actual weight}$. For sugar testing less than 92 sugar degrees by the polariscope, derive raw value by dividing the number of pounds of the "total sugar content" (i.e., the sum of the sucrose and invert sugars) thereof by 0.972.

Reasonable carryover stocks means desirable inventories of sugar owned by sugar beet processors, sugarcane processors, cane sugar refiners, and CCC and on hand in the United States at the end of the fiscal year, as CCC determines.

State means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Sugar means any grade or type of saccharine product derived, directly or indirectly, from sugarcane or sugar beets and consisting of, or containing, sucrose or invert sugar, including raw sugar, refined crystalline sugar, liquid sugar, edible molasses, and edible cane syrup. For allotments, *sugar* means any grade or type of saccharine product processed, directly or indirectly, from sugarcane or sugar beets (including sugar produced from sugar beet or sugarcane molasses), produced for human consumption, and consisting of, or containing, sucrose or invert sugar, including raw sugar, refined crystalline sugar, edible molasses, edible cane syrup, and liquid sugar.

Sugar beet processor means a person who commercially produces sugar, directly or indirectly, from sugar beets (including sugar produced from sugar beet molasses), has a viable processing facility, and a supply of sugar beets for the applicable allotment year.

Sugar products means products for human consumption, other than sugar, that contain 50 percent or more of sucrose, on a dry weight basis, and that are marketed by a sugar beet processor or sugarcane processor. In determining sugar subject to marketing allocations, only the sugar content of such products will be counted against the allocation.

Sugarcane processor means a person who commercially produces sugar, directly or indirectly, from sugarcane, has a viable processing facility, and a supply of sugarcane for the applicable allotment year.

Ton means a short ton or 2,000 pounds.

United States means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

U.S. market value means, for sugarcane, the daily New York Board of Trade No. 14 contract price for raw sugar, or other price, as determined by CCC; for sugar beets, the Midwest refined beet sugar price published in Milling and Baking News, or other price, as determined by CCC.

USDA means the United States Department of Agriculture.

§ 1435.3 Maintenance and inspection of records.

(a) CCC, as well as any other U.S. Government agency, has the right of access to the premises of any sugar beet processor, sugarcane processor, cane sugar refiner, importer of sugars, syrups, and molasses, or of any other person having custody of records that the examining agency deems necessary to verify compliance with this part's requirements. The examining agency has the right to inspect, examine, and make copies of such books, records, accounts, and other written or electronic data as the examining agency deems relevant.

(b) Each sugar beet processor, sugarcane processor, importer of sugars, syrups and molasses, and cane sugar refiner or any person having custody of the records shall retain such books, records, accounts, and other written or electronic data for not less than 3 years from the date:

(1) A loan is disbursed under subpart B;

(2) Market data are reported to CCC under subpart C of this part; and

(3) Marketings are conducted under marketing allotments under subpart D of this part.

§ 1435.4 Administration.

(a) This program shall be administered under the general supervision of the Executive Vice President, CCC, and

may be carried out in the field by FSA State and county committees.

(b) State and county committees, and representatives and employees thereof, may not modify or waive any of the provisions of part 1435.

(c) The State committee shall take any action required by this part that the county committee has not taken. The State committee shall also:

(1) Correct, or require a county committee to correct, a county committee action not under this part; or

(2) Require a county committee to withhold taking any action not under this part.

(d) No provision or delegation herein to a State or county committee shall preclude the Executive Vice President, CCC, from determining any question arising under the program or from reversing or modifying any State or county committee determination.

(e) The Deputy Administrator may authorize State and county committees to waive or modify deadlines and other program requirements in cases where lateness or failure to meet such requirements do not adversely affect program operation.

(f) A CCC representative may execute loans and related documents only under the terms and conditions CCC determines and announces. Any such document not executed under such terms and conditions, including any purported execution before the CCC-authorized date, shall be null and void.

§ 1435.5 Other regulations

The following are applicable to this part:

(a) Part 707—Payments due persons who have died, disappeared, or have been declared incompetent.

(b) Part 718—Provisions applicable to multiple programs.

(c) Part 780—Appeal regulations.

(d) Part 1403—Debt settlement policies and procedures.

(e) Part 1405—Loans, purchases, and other operations.

Subpart B—Loan Program

§ 1435.100 Applicability.

(a) The regulations of this subpart set forth the terms and conditions under which CCC will make non-

recourse loans available to eligible processors. Additional terms and conditions are set forth in the loan application and note and security agreement that a processor must execute to receive a loan.

(b) Loan rates used in administering the loan program are available in FSA State and county offices.

(c) Loans shall not be available for sugar produced from imported sugar beets, sugarcane, molasses, syrups and in-process sugar.

§ 1435.101 Loan rates.

(a) The national average loan rate for raw cane sugar produced from domestically-grown sugarcane is 18 cents per pound.

(b) The national average loan rate for refined beet sugar from domestically-grown sugar beets is 22.90 cents per pound.

(c) Loan rates for eligible sugar are adjusted to reflect the processing location of the sugar offered as loan collateral.

(d) Loan rates for eligible in-process sugar shall equal 80 percent of the loan rate applicable to raw cane sugar or beet sugar on the basis of the expected production of raw sugar or beet sugar from the in-process sugar or syrups.

§ 1435.102 Eligibility requirements.

(a) An eligible producer is the owner of a portion or all of the domestically-grown sugar beets or sugarcane, including share rent landowners, at both the time of harvest and the time of delivery to the processor, except those producers determined to be ineligible as a result of the regulations governing highly erodible land and wetland conservation found at 7 CFR part 12, regulations governing crop insurance at 7 CFR part 400, or regulations governing controlled substance violations at 7 CFR part 718.

(b) In addition to all other provisions of this part, a sugar beet or sugarcane processor is eligible for loans only if the processor has agreed to all the terms and conditions in the loan application, and has executed a note and security agreement, and storage agreement with CCC. No loan proceeds will